UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
1575 Lowell Street, Elyria, Ohio 44035

March 24, 1980

Leon Acierto
U.S. E.P.A., Enforcement Division
230 South Dearborn
Chicago ILL 60604

Subject: Soils Information - Chemical Recovery, 142 Locust Street, Elyria, Ohio

Dear Mr. Acierto:

As per our phone discusson on March 21, 1980, I told you I would provide you with what soils information we have available on the Chemical Recovery property in Elyria, Ohio.

The soil type, as identified in the Lorain County Soil Survey, is a Jimtown Urban Land Complex, nearly level type of soil. The soil has been altered by grading to the extent that engineering properties, such as depth to seasonal water table, depth to bedrock and permeability, are too variable to rate.

I did drive by the property today to see if I could identify anything significant. The entire property is either buildings or graveled storage area. The property is immediately adjacent to the East Branch of the Black River.

I am sorry I could not provide more information. There has been too much grading of the original soil to provide a reliable soil rating. If more soils information is required it will probably be necessary to obtain the services of a soil scientist or geologist and perform specific borings.

If we can be of any further help, please contact our office.

Sincerely,

Norman L. Widman
District Conservationist

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION V

DATE: March 26, 1980

SUBJECT: Potential for Ground Water Contamination at Chemical Recovery System, Inc., Elyria, Ohio

FROM: Dennis Beckmann
Ground Water Protection Section

TO: Leon Acierto
Water & Hazardous Materials
Enforcement Branch

There is not a detailed study concerning the hydrogeology of this area. The maps attached will give only a general description of the area. Due to the location of the facility, a site investigation of soils and any well logs from wells on the site are needed to determine the potential for ground water contamination. Drinking water for this community comes from Lake Erie.

If more specific information is needed, please call me at 886-6191.

Attachment

soils, the moderately well drained Bogart soils, and the poorly drained Olmsted soils. Jimtown soils are commonly adjacent to Haskins and Fitchville soils. They contain more sand and gravel and less silt than Fitchville soils. They do not have the fine-textured subsoil and substratum that are characteristic of Haskins soils. They are coarser textured than Fulton and Mahoning soils. They are more gravelly throughout than Stafford soils.

Jimtown sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (JsA).—This soil has a profile similar to the one described as representative of the series, but the upper part of the soil contains more sand and less organic matter. Soil blowing is more of a hazard on this soil than on the representative soil, because of the greater amount of sand and the somewhat lower available water capacity.

Included with this soil in mapping were small areas of soils that have slopes of slightly more than 2 percent. Also included were areas of soils that have a surface layer of fine sandy loam.

Wetness is a moderate limitation in farming, and it also limits many nonfarm uses. Capability unit IIw–3; woodland suitability group 2w2.

Jimtown loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (JtA).—This nearly level to depressional soil is on the lake plain and along the major streams of the county. Areas are variable in size. This soil has the profile described as representative of the series.

Included with this soil in mapping were small areas of soils that have a surface layer of loamy sand, sandy loam, gravelly loam, or silt loam. Also included were small areas of Fitchville and Haskins soils.

Wetness is the main limitation in farming. This soil is suited to truck crops, nursery stock, and the general farm crops commonly grown in the county. Wetness is a limitation for many nonfarm uses. Capability unit IIw–3; woodland suitability group 2w2.

Jimtown loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes (JtB).—This gently sloping soil is commonly near drainageways. Included in mapping were areas of soils that have a surface layer of gravelly loam or silt loam. Also included were small areas near sandstone highs in which the surface layer has numerous channers and small areas at the base of some slopes of poorly drained Olmsted soils.

Wetness is a moderate limitation in farming, and it also limits this soil for many nonfarm uses. Capability unit IIw–3; woodland suitability group 2w2.

Jimtown-Urban land complex, nearly level (JuA).—This complex is about 50 to 70 percent a nearly level Jimtown soil and 25 to 40 percent Jimtown soil material that has been altered as a result of grading and filling. The original Jimtown soil has been altered to the extent that it is difficult to identify.

Included with this complex in mapping were areas of Chili, Oshtemo, and Bogart soils, which are in higher areas and on crests of beach ridges. Also included in depressions were areas of the darker colored Olmsted soils. All of these included soils in places have also been altered by grading and filling.

The surface layer in altered areas of this unit commonly has low organic-matter content, low fertility, and poor tilth. The available water capacity is too low to support lawns and shrubs. Erosion is a hazard in sloping areas that are bare of vegetation. Capability unit and woodland suitability group not assigned.

Lobdell Series

The Lobdell series consists of nearly level, moderately well drained soils on the flood plains of the major streams. These soils formed in recently deposited alluvium.

In a representative profile in a cultivated area the surface layer extends to a depth of about 15 inches. The upper 5 inches is dark-brown silt loam, and the lower 10 inches is dark grayish-brown silt loam. The upper part of the subsoil extends to a depth of about 21 inches and is dark yellowish-brown loam. The lower part of the subsoil extends to a depth of about 31 inches and is dark-brown fine sandy loam. The substratum to a depth of 60 inches is yellowish-brown heavy sandy loam.

Permeability is moderate, and the available water capacity is medium. The organic-matter content is moderate. The soils have a deep root zone that is mainly slightly acid and neutral. Flooding is the main limitation, and some wet areas need drainage.

Lobdell soils are used for permanent pasture and for commonly grown general farm crops.

Representative profile of Lobdell silt loam, 300 feet west of intersection of Nickel-Plate and West Roads, 250 feet south of Nickel-Plate Road, in Pittsfield Township:

Ap1—0 to 5 inches, dark-brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam; weak, medium, granular structure; friable; common fine roots; slightly acid; clear, smooth boundary.

Ap2—5 to 15 inches, dark grayish-brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam; moderate, coarse, granular structure; friable; some worm casts; slightly acid; abrupt, smooth boundary.

B2—15 to 21 inches, dark yellowish-brown (10YR 4/4) loam; weak, medium, subangular blocky structure; friable; numerous worm casts; dark grayish-brown (10YR 4/2) organic coatings on ped surfaces; neutral; clear, wavy boundary.

IIB3—21 to 31 inches, dark-brown (10YR 4/3) fine sandy loam; common, medium and coarse, prominent, gray (5Y 6/1) and dark-brown (7.5YR 4/4) mottles; weak, coarse, subangular blocky structure; friable; dark grayish-brown (10YR 4/2) organic coatings on ped surfaces; few worm casts; neutral; clear, smooth boundary.

IIC—31 to 60 inches, yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) heavy sandy loam; common, medium, prominent, gray (5Y 5/1) mottles and common, fine, prominent, reddish-brown (5YR 4/4) mottles; massive; friable; neutral.

The solum ranges from 24 to 36 inches in thickness. Reaction ranges from strongly acid to neutral in the upper part of the profile and from medium acid to neutral below a depth of 24 inches. The Ap horizon is dark brown (10YR 4/3) or dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2). It has weak or moderate, fine to coarse, granular structure. The B horizon has hue of 10YR, 7.5YR, or 2.5Y; value of 4 or 5; and chroma of 3 or 4. This horizon is loam, silt loam, heavy sandy loam, and fine sandy loam. It has weak, medium or coarse, subangular blocky structure. The lower part of the B horizon has mottles at a depth of 15 to 24 inches that have chroma of 2 or less. The C horizon consists of layers of sandy loam, loam, silt loam, and fine sand that vary from relatively uniform to highly stratified. The C horizon commonly becomes coarser textured as depth increases. The matrix of the C horizon has hue of 10YR or 2.5Y, value of 4 to 6, and chroma of 2 to 4. It contains mottles that have hue of 5YR to 5Y, value of 4 and 5, and high and low chroma.

Lobdell soils are the moderately well drained member of a drainage sequence that includes the poorly drained Holly soils, the somewhat poorly drained Orrville soils, and the well-drained Chagrin soils. Lobdell soils differ from the